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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER

DUONG, THOMAS

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2143

DATE MAILED: 09/24/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/603,108

Applicant(s)

SERENYI ET AL.

Examiner

Thomas Duong

Art Unit

2143

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 August 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8, 10-20, 69-88, 137-139, 141-142 and 145 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8, 10-20, 69-88, 137-139, 141, 142 and 145 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. This office action is in response to the amendment filed on August 16, 2004. The amendment filed on August 16, 2004 has been entered and made of record. *Claims 1-20, 69-88, 137-139, 141-142 and 145* are presented for further consideration and examination.

Response to Argument

2. The Applicants' arguments and amendments filed on August 16, 2004 have been fully considered, but they are not persuasive.
3. With regard to claims 1, 12, 69, 137 and 142, the Applicants point out that:
 - *Hence, none of Lambert, Wynblatt, or Bushmitch disclose, teach, or suggest transmitting a request for one or more RTP extensions associated with streaming media data, wherein each of the RTP extensions represents a type of data that is used to perform a particular data transmission operation and receiving one or more RTP extensions associated with said streaming media data, as recited in amended claim 1.*
 - *Consequently, even if Lambert, Wynblatt, and Bushmitch were combined, such a combination would lack the limitation of claim 1 of transmitting a request for one or more RTP extensions associated with streaming media data, wherein each of the RTP extensions represents a type of data that is used to perform a particular*

data transmission operation and receiving one or more RTP extensions associated with said streaming media data.

However, the Examiner finds that the Applicants' arguments are not persuasive and maintains that the Lambert, Wynblatt and Bushmitch references do suggest,

- *transmitting a request for one or more Real-Time Protocol ("RTP") extensions associated with said streaming media data, wherein each RTP extension represents a type of data that is used for performing a particular data transmission operation;* (Bushmitch, col.3, lines 23-25, lines 35-38, lines 44-61; col.4, line 66 – col.5, line 28; col.10, lines 13-20; Lambert and Wynblatt references disclose methods for obtaining (i.e. receiving) streaming media data from data stream servers and storing the streaming media data at a caching proxy server (Lambert, fig.3; Wynblatt, fig.2). According to Wynblatt, it is well known the art that RTP (Real-time Transport Protocol) is a packet format for streaming multimedia data and that RTSP (Real Time Streaming Protocol) is developed for transmitting streamed multimedia over IP networks. Furthermore, Bushmitch teaches that RTP can "provide other delivery services needed to implement a robust real-time protocol, including entity identifications, session management, and reliability services" (Bushmitch, col.3, lines 53-56). Also, Bushmitch discloses that the header extension area of the RTP data packet can be used for stream-specific data transmittal (Bushmitch, col.5, lines 15-28). Thus, it can be interpreted from the Lambert, Wynblatt, and Bushmitch references that the RTP extension (which is a part of the RTP stream data packet) can specify the various transmittal operations (i.e. methods) of real-time streaming of multimedia data)

In summary, the Examiner maintains that Lambert and Wynblatt references disclose methods for obtaining (i.e. receiving) streaming media data from data stream servers and storing the streaming media data at a caching proxy server (Lambert, fig.3; Wynblatt, fig.2). According to Wynblatt, it is well known the art that RTP (Real-time Transport Protocol) is a packet format for streaming multimedia data and that RTSP (Real Time Streaming Protocol) is developed for transmitting streamed multimedia over IP networks. Furthermore, Bushmitch teaches that RTP can "provide other delivery services needed to implement a robust real-time protocol, including entity identifications, session management, and reliability services" (Bushmitch, col.3, lines 53-56). Also, Bushmitch discloses that the header extension area of the RTP data packet can be used for stream-specific data transmittal (Bushmitch, col.5, lines 15-28). Thus, it can be interpreted from the Lambert, Wynblatt, and Bushmitch references that the RTP extension (which is a part of the RTP stream data packet) can specify the various transmittal operations (i.e. methods) of real-time streaming of multimedia data. Therefore, the Applicants still failed to clearly disclose the novelty of the invention and identify specific limitation, which would define patentable distinction over prior art.

4. With regard to claims 3, 71 and 138, the Applicants point out that:

- *Consequently, even if Lambert, Wynblatt, and Bushmitch were combined, such a combination would lack the limitation of claim 3 of receiving a request for one or more RTP extensions associated with streaming media data, wherein each of the RTP extensions represents a type of data that is used to perform a particular data transmission operation and sending one or more RTP extensions associated with streaming media data.*

However, the Examiner finds that the Applicants' arguments are not persuasive and maintains that the Lambert, Wynblatt and Bushmitch references do suggest,

- *receiving a request for streaming media data, said request including a request for one or more Real-Time Protocol ("RTP") extensions associated with said streaming media data, wherein each RTP extension represents a type of data that is used for performing a particular data transmission operation;* (Bushmitch, col.3, lines 23-25, lines 35-38, lines 44-61; col.4, line 66 – col.5, line 28; col.10, lines 13-20; Lambert and Wynblatt references disclose methods for obtaining (i.e. receiving) streaming media data from data stream servers and storing the streaming media data at a caching proxy server (Lambert, fig.3; Wynblatt, fig.2). According to Wynblatt, it is well known the art that RTP (Real-time Transport Protocol) is a packet format for streaming multimedia data and that RTSP (Real Time Streaming Protocol) is developed for transmitting streamed multimedia over IP networks. Furthermore, Bushmitch teaches that RTP can "provide other delivery services needed to implement a robust real-time protocol, including entity identifications, session management, and reliability services" (Bushmitch, col.3, lines 53-56). Also, Bushmitch discloses that the header extension area of the RTP data packet can be used for stream-specific data transmittal (Bushmitch, col.5, lines 15-28). Thus, it can be interpreted from the Lambert, Wynblatt, and Bushmitch references that the RTP extension (which is a part of the RTP stream data packet) can specify the various transmittal operations (i.e. methods) of real-time streaming of multimedia data)

In summary, the Examiner maintains that Lambert and Wynblatt references disclose methods for obtaining (i.e. receiving) streaming media data from data stream servers

and storing the streaming media data at a caching proxy server (Lambert, fig.3; Wynblatt, fig.2). According to Wynblatt, it is well known the art that RTP (Real-time Transport Protocol) is a packet format for streaming multimedia data and that RTSP (Real Time Streaming Protocol) is developed for transmitting streamed multimedia over IP networks. Furthermore, Bushmitch teaches that RTP can "provide other delivery services needed to implement a robust real-time protocol, including entity identifications, session management, and reliability services" (Bushmitch, col.3, lines 53-56). Also, Bushmitch discloses that the header extension area of the RTP data packet can be used for stream-specific data transmittal (Bushmitch, col.5, lines 15-28). Thus, it can be interpreted from the Lambert, Wynblatt, and Bushmitch references that the RTP extension (which is a part of the RTP stream data packet) can specify the various transmittal operations (i.e. methods) of real-time streaming of multimedia data. Therefore, the Applicants still failed to clearly disclose the novelty of the invention and identify specific limitation, which would define patentable distinction over prior art.

5. With regard to claims 80 and 139, the Applicants point out that:

- *Consequently, even if Lambert, Wynblatt, and Bushmitch were combined, such a combination would lack the limitation of claim 3 of receiving a request for one or more RTP extensions associated with streaming media data, wherein each of the RTP extensions represents a type of data that is used to perform a particular data transmission operation and sending one or more RTP extensions associated with streaming media data.*

However, the Examiner finds that the Applicants' arguments are not persuasive and maintains that the Lambert, Wynblatt and Bushmitch references do suggest,

- *sending a request for streaming media data to said server, said request including a request for one or more Real-Time Protocol ("RTP") extensions associated with said streaming media data, wherein each RTP extension represents a type of data that is used for performing a particular data transmission operation;*
(Bushmitch, col.3, lines 23-25, lines 35-38, lines 44-61; col.4, line 66 – col.5, line 28; col.10, lines 13-20; Lambert and Wynblatt references disclose methods for obtaining (i.e. receiving) streaming media data from data stream servers and storing the streaming media data at a caching proxy server (Lambert, fig.3; Wynblatt, fig.2). According to Wynblatt, it is well known the art that RTP (Real-time Transport Protocol) is a packet format for streaming multimedia data and that RTSP (Real Time Streaming Protocol) is developed for transmitting streamed multimedia over IP networks. Furthermore, Bushmitch teaches that RTP can "provide other delivery services needed to implement a robust real-time protocol, including entity identifications, session management, and reliability services" (Bushmitch, col.3, lines 53-56). Also, Bushmitch discloses that the header extension area of the RTP data packet can be used for stream-specific data transmittal (Bushmitch, col.5, lines 15-28). Thus, it can be interpreted from the Lambert, Wynblatt, and Bushmitch references that the RTP extension (which is a part of the RTP stream data packet) can specify the various transmittal operations (i.e. methods) of real-time streaming of multimedia data)

In summary, the Examiner maintains that Lambert and Wynblatt references disclose methods for obtaining (i.e. receiving) streaming media data from data stream servers and storing the streaming media data at a caching proxy server (Lambert, fig.3; Wynblatt, fig.2). According to Wynblatt, it is well known the art that RTP (Real-time

Transport Protocol) is a packet format for streaming multimedia data and that RTSP (Real Time Streaming Protocol) is developed for transmitting streamed multimedia over IP networks. Furthermore, Bushmitch teaches that RTP can "provide other delivery services needed to implement a robust real-time protocol, including entity identifications, session management, and reliability services" (Bushmitch, col.3, lines 53-56). Also, Bushmitch discloses that the header extension area of the RTP data packet can be used for stream-specific data transmittal (Bushmitch, col.5, lines 15-28). Thus, it can be interpreted from the Lambert, Wynblatt, and Bushmitch references that the RTP extension (which is a part of the RTP stream data packet) can specify the various transmittal operations (i.e. methods) of real-time streaming of multimedia data. Therefore, the Applicants still failed to clearly disclose the novelty of the invention and identify specific limitation, which would define patentable distinction over prior art.

6. With regard to claim 141, the Applicants point out that:

- *Consequently, even if Lambert, Wynblatt, and Bushmitch were combined, such a combination would lack the limitation of claim 141 of means for receiving a request for one or more RTP extensions associated with streaming media data, wherein each of the RTP extensions represents a type of data that is used to perform a particular data transmission operation and means for determining if requested types of RTP extensions associated with the streaming media data are supported by the server.*

However, the Examiner finds that the Applicants' arguments are not persuasive and maintains that the Lambert, Wynblatt and Bushmitch references do suggest,

- *means for receiving a request for streaming media data from a caching proxy server or a client, said request including a request for one or more Real-Time Protocol ("RTP") extensions associated with said streaming media data, wherein each RTP extension represents a type of data that is used for performing a particular data transmission operation;* (Bushmitch, col.3, lines 23-25, lines 35-38, lines 44-61; col.4, line 66 – col.5, line 28; col.10, lines 13-20; Lambert and Wynblatt references disclose methods for obtaining (i.e. receiving) streaming media data from data stream servers and storing the streaming media data at a caching proxy server (Lambert, fig.3; Wynblatt, fig.2). According to Wynblatt, it is well known the art that RTP (Real-time Transport Protocol) is a packet format for streaming multimedia data and that RTSP (Real Time Streaming Protocol) is developed for transmitting streamed multimedia over IP networks. Furthermore, Bushmitch teaches that RTP can "provide other delivery services needed to implement a robust real-time protocol, including entity identifications, session management, and reliability services" (Bushmitch, col.3, lines 53-56). Also, Bushmitch discloses that the header extension area of the RTP data packet can be used for stream-specific data transmittal (Bushmitch, col.5, lines 15-28). Thus, it can be interpreted from the Lambert, Wynblatt, and Bushmitch references that the RTP extension (which is a part of the RTP stream data packet) can specify the various transmittal operations (i.e. methods) of real-time streaming of multimedia data)

In summary, the Examiner maintains that Lambert and Wynblatt references disclose methods for obtaining (i.e. receiving) streaming media data from data stream servers and storing the streaming media data at a caching proxy server (Lambert, fig.3;

Wynblatt, fig.2). According to Wynblatt, it is well known the art that RTP (Real-time Transport Protocol) is a packet format for streaming multimedia data and that RTSP (Real Time Streaming Protocol) is developed for transmitting streamed multimedia over IP networks. Furthermore, Bushmitch teaches that RTP can "provide other delivery services needed to implement a robust real-time protocol, including entity identifications, session management, and reliability services" (Bushmitch, col.3, lines 53-56). Also, Bushmitch discloses that the header extension area of the RTP data packet can be used for stream-specific data transmittal (Bushmitch, col.5, lines 15-28). Thus, it can be interpreted from the Lambert, Wynblatt, and Bushmitch references that the RTP extension (which is a part of the RTP stream data packet) can specify the various transmittal operations (i.e. methods) of real-time streaming of multimedia data. Therefore, the Applicants still failed to clearly disclose the novelty of the invention and identify specific limitation, which would define patentable distinction over prior art.

7. With regard to claim 145, the Applicants point out that:

- *Consequently, even if Lambert, Wynblatt, and Bushmitch were combined, such a combination would lack the limitation of claim 145 of means for requesting transmit time RTP extensions for streaming media data, means for receiving corresponding transmit time RTP extensions, and means for transmitting the streaming media data at times specified by the transmit time RTP extensions.*

However, the Examiner finds that the Applicants' arguments are not persuasive and maintains that the Lambert, Wynblatt and Bushmitch references do suggest,

- *means for requesting transmit time Real-Time Protocol ("RTP") extensions for streaming media data from a server;*

- *means for receiving said streaming data and corresponding transmit time RTP extensions from the server;* (Bushmitch, col.3, lines 23-25, lines 35-38, lines 44-61; col.4, line 66 – col.5, line 28; col.10, lines 13-20; Lambert and Wynblatt references disclose methods for obtaining (i.e. receiving) streaming media data from data stream servers and storing the streaming media data at a caching proxy server (Lambert, fig.3; Wynblatt, fig.2). According to Wynblatt, it is well known the art that RTP (Real-time Transport Protocol) is a packet format for streaming multimedia data and that RTSP (Real Time Streaming Protocol) is developed for transmitting streamed multimedia over IP networks. Furthermore, Bushmitch teaches that RTP can “provide other delivery services needed to implement a robust real-time protocol, including entity identifications, session management, and reliability services” (Bushmitch, col.3, lines 53-56). Also, Bushmitch discloses that the header extension area of the RTP data packet can be used for stream-specific data transmittal (Bushmitch, col.5, lines 15-28). Thus, it can be interpreted from the Lambert, Wynblatt, and Bushmitch references that the RTP extension (which is a part of the RTP stream data packet) can specify the various transmittal operations (i.e. methods) of real-time streaming of multimedia data)

In summary, the Examiner maintains that Lambert and Wynblatt references disclose methods for obtaining (i.e. receiving) streaming media data from data stream servers and storing the streaming media data at a caching proxy server (Lambert, fig.3; Wynblatt, fig.2). According to Wynblatt, it is well known the art that RTP (Real-time Transport Protocol) is a packet format for streaming multimedia data and that RTSP (Real Time Streaming Protocol) is developed for transmitting streamed multimedia

over IP networks. Furthermore, Bushmitch teaches that RTP can "provide other delivery services needed to implement a robust real-time protocol, including entity identifications, session management, and reliability services" (Bushmitch, col.3, lines 53-56). Also, Bushmitch discloses that the header extension area of the RTP data packet can be used for stream-specific data transmittal (Bushmitch, col.5, lines 15-28). Thus, it can be interpreted from the Lambert, Wynblatt, and Bushmitch references that the RTP extension (which is a part of the RTP stream data packet) can specify the various transmittal operations (i.e. methods) of real-time streaming of multimedia data. Therefore, the Applicants still failed to clearly disclose the novelty of the invention and identify specific limitation, which would define patentable distinction over prior art.

8. With regard to claims 2, 4-8, 10-11, 13-20, 70, 72-79 and 81-88, they are rejected at least by virtual of their dependency on the independent claims and by other reasons set forth in the previous office action (Paper No.6). Accordingly, rejections for *claims 2, 4-8, 10-11, 13-20, 70, 72-79 and 81-88* are presented as below:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

9. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
10. Claims 1-8, 10-20, 69-88, 137-139, 141-142 and 145 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lambert et al. (US006629138B1), in view of Wynblatt et al. (US006546421B1), and further in view of Bushmitch et al. (US006275471B1).
11. With regard to claims 1, 12, 69, 80, 137, 139, 141-142 and 145, Lambert reference discloses,

- *transmitting a request for streaming media data to be delivered to said caching proxy server; (Lambert, col.5, lines 28-30; col.6, lines 10-12; fig.2-3)*
- *receiving said streaming media data and storing said streaming media data on a storage device which is capable of being controlled by said caching proxy server; and (Lambert, col.12, lines 57-60; col.6, lines 54-57; fig.3; fig.6)*

However, Lambert reference does not explicitly disclose,

- *transmitting a request for one or more Real-Time Protocol ("RTP") extensions associated with said streaming media data, wherein each RTP extension represents a type of data that is used for performing a particular data transmission operation;*

Bushmitch teaches,

- *transmitting a request for one or more Real-Time Protocol ("RTP") extensions associated with said streaming media data, wherein each RTP extension represents a type of data that is used for performing a particular data transmission operation; (Bushmitch, col.3, lines 23-25, lines 35-38, lines 44-61; col.4, line 66 – col.5, line 28; col.10, lines 13-20; Lambert and Wynblatt references disclose methods for obtaining (i.e. receiving) streaming media data from data stream servers and storing the streaming media data at a caching proxy server (Lambert, fig.3; Wynblatt, fig.2). According to Wynblatt, it is well known the art that RTP (Real-time Transport Protocol) is a packet format for streaming multimedia data and that RTSP (Real Time Streaming Protocol) is developed for transmitting streamed multimedia over IP networks. Furthermore, Bushmitch teaches that RTP can "provide other delivery services needed to implement a robust real-time protocol, including entity identifications, session*

management, and reliability services” (Bushmitch, col.3, lines 53-56). Also, Bushmitch discloses that the header extension area of the RTP data packet can be used for stream-specific data transmittal (Bushmitch, col.5, lines 15-28). Thus, it can be interpreted from the Lambert, Wynblatt, and Bushmitch references that the RTP extension (which is a part of the RTP stream data packet) can specify the various transmittal operations (i.e. methods) of real-time streaming of multimedia data)

Wynblatt teaches,

- *receiving said data associated with said streaming media data* (Wynblatt, col.4, line 64 – col.5, line 4; fig.3)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine Wynblatt reference with Lambert reference to convey information regarding the content of one or more corresponding data streams of the data stream servers (Wynblatt, col.3, lines 3-6). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine Bushmitch reference with Wynblatt and Lambert references to provide for reliable real-time data streaming in a multimedia delivery system while utilizing best effort unreliable network services (e.g. Internet).

12. With regard to claims 3, 71 and 138, Lambert reference discloses,

- *responding to the request with a response indicating a capability of the server to support the request; and* (Lambert, col.8, lines 3-7)

However, Lambert reference does not explicitly disclose,

- receiving a request for streaming media data, said request including a request for one or more Real-Time Protocol (“RTP”) extensions associated with said

streaming media data, wherein each RTP extension represents a type of data that is used for performing a particular data transmission operation;

- *sending the requested data associated with said streaming media data*

Bushmitch teaches,

- *receiving a request for streaming media data, said request including a request for one or more Real-Time Protocol ("RTP") extensions associated with said streaming media data, wherein each RTP extension represents a type of data that is used for performing a particular data transmission operation;* (Bushmitch, col.3, lines 23-25, lines 35-38, lines 44-61; col.4, line 66 – col.5, line 28; col.10, lines 13-20; Lambert and Wynblatt references disclose methods for obtaining (i.e. receiving) streaming media data from data stream servers and storing the streaming media data at a caching proxy server (Lambert, fig.3; Wynblatt, fig.2). According to Wynblatt, it is well known the art that RTP (Real-time Transport Protocol) is a packet format for streaming multimedia data and that RTSP (Real Time Streaming Protocol) is developed for transmitting streamed multimedia over IP networks. Furthermore, Bushmitch teaches that RTP can "provide other delivery services needed to implement a robust real-time protocol, including entity identifications, session management, and reliability services" (Bushmitch, col.3, lines 53-56). Also, Bushmitch discloses that the header extension area of the RTP data packet can be used for stream-specific data transmittal (Bushmitch, col.5, lines 15-28). Thus, it can be interpreted from the Lambert, Wynblatt, and Bushmitch references that the RTP extension (which is a part of the RTP stream data packet) can specify the various transmittal operations (i.e. methods) of real-time streaming of multimedia data)

Wynblatt teaches,

- *sending the requested data associated with said streaming media data*

(Wynblatt, col.4, line 64 – col.5, line 4; fig.3)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine Wynblatt reference with Lambert reference to convey information regarding the content of one or more corresponding data streams of the data stream servers (Wynblatt, col.3, lines 3-6). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine Bushmitch reference with Wynblatt and Lambert references to provide for reliable real-time data streaming in a multimedia delivery system while utilizing best effort unreliable network services (e.g. Internet).

13. With regard to claims 2 and 70, Lambert, Wynblatt and Bushmitch references disclose,

See *claims 1 and 69* rejection as detailed above.

Furthermore, Bushmitch reference discloses,

- *storing said data one or more RTP extensions associated with said streaming media data in said storage device.* (Bushmitch, col.3, lines 23-25, lines 35-38, lines 44-61; col.4, line 66 – col.5, line 28; col.10, lines 13-20)

14. With regard to claims 4, 13, 72 and 81, Lambert, Wynblatt and Bushmitch references disclose,

See *claims 3, 12, 71 and 80* rejection as detailed above.

Furthermore, Wynblatt reference discloses,

- *wherein said sending uses a real-time transport protocol (RTP)* (Wynblatt, col.1, lines 22-31)

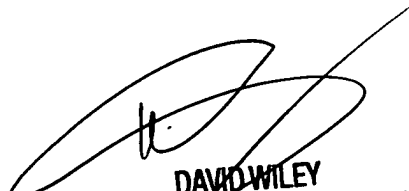
15. With regard to claims 5 and 73, Lambert, Wynblatt and Bushmitch references disclose,
See *claims 3 and 71* rejection as detailed above.
Furthermore, Lambert reference discloses,
 - *wherein said request may be made by a caching proxy server or a client*
(Lambert, col.5, lines 30-33, lines 35-38, lines 60-61; col.6, lines 10-12)
16. With regard to claims 6, 10-11, 16, 19-20, 74, 78-79, 84 and 87-88, Lambert, Wynblatt and Bushmitch references disclose,
See *claims 3, 12, 71 and 80* rejection as detailed above.
Furthermore, Lambert reference discloses,
 - *wherein the server responding with an echo only if it supports the request*
(Lambert, col.8, lines 3-7)
17. With regard to claims 7-8, 14, 17-18, 75-77, 82 and 85-86, Lambert, Wynblatt and Bushmitch references disclose,
See *claims 3, 12, 71 and 80* rejection as detailed above.
Furthermore, Bushmitch reference discloses,
 - *further comprising sending the requested data associated with the transmission protocol in an extensible extended header format* (Bushmitch, col.5, lines 15-28)
18. With regard to claims 15 and 83, Lambert, Wynblatt and Bushmitch references disclose,
See *claims 12 and 80* rejection as detailed above.
Furthermore, Lambert and Bushmitch references disclose,
 - *wherein said sending a request may be for one or more various and unrelated types of streaming media data to be sent at a time* (Lambert, col.5, lines 12-16; Bushmitch, col.3, lines 33-43)

Conclusion

19. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:
- Blackard et al. (US005918020A)
 - Brassil et al. (US006771644B1)
 - Bommaiah et al. (US006708213B1)
20. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thomas Duong whose telephone number is 703/305-1886 or 571/272-3911 (after 11/01/2004). The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30AM - 4:00PM. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David A Wiley can be reached on 703/308-5221 or 571/272-3923 (after 11/01/2004). The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703/872-9306 for regular communications and 703/872-9306 for After Final communications. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703/305-3900 or 571/272-2100 (after 11/01/2004).

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